

# MVA ASSIGNMENT 7

## MEMBER INFORMATION

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## MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

**Multivariate Regression** is a method used to measure the degree at which more than one independent variable (predictors) and more than one dependent variable (responses), are linearly related.

```
> # Performing multiple regression on bank dataset
> fit2 = lm(y~Bank$age + pdays,data = bank)
> fit2
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = y ~ Bank$age + pdays, data = bank)
```

```
Coefficients:
(Intercept)      Bank$age          pdays
  0.0447758      0.0013896      0.0003333
```

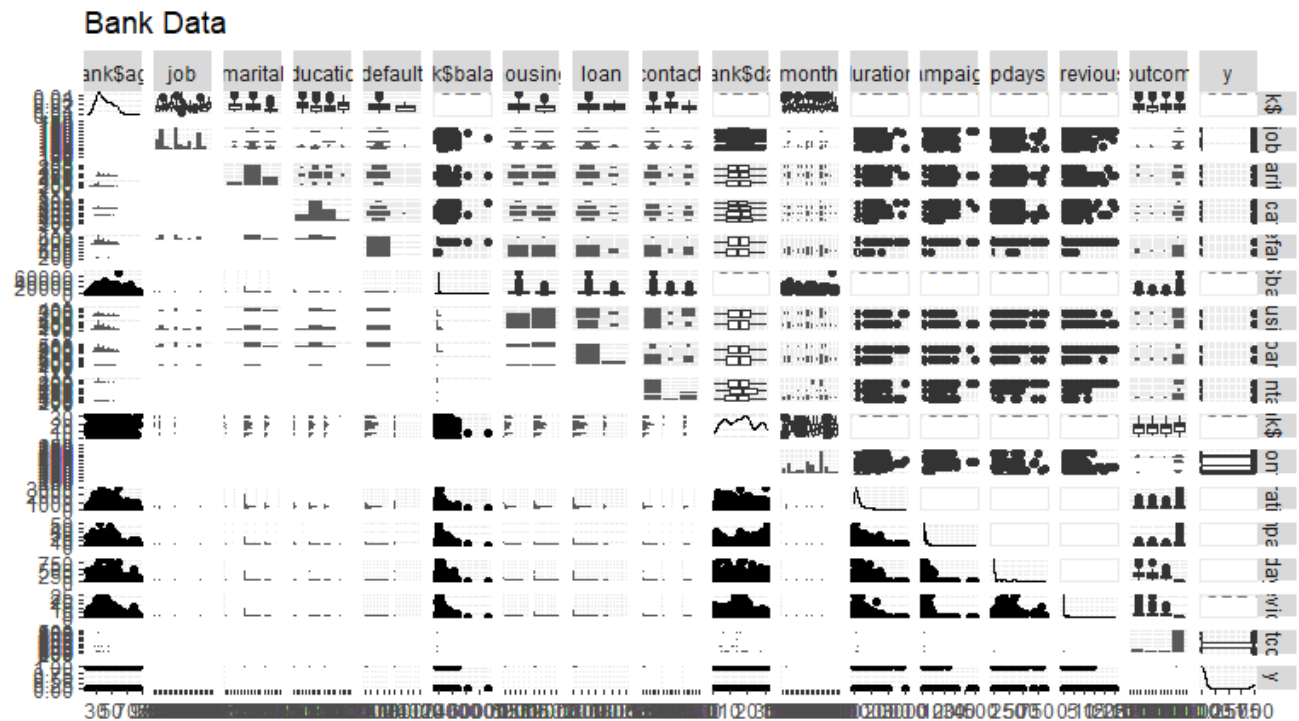
```
> coefficients(fit2)
(Intercept)      Bank$age          pdays
0.0447757765 0.0013895996 0.0003333011
```

## GGPAIRS

We are making a matrix of plots with the bank data set.

The `ggpairs()` function of the `GGally` package allows to build a great scatterplot matrix. Scatterplots of each pair of numeric variables are drawn on the left part of the figure.

Plot is shown below:



## ANOVA FIT

Here we test if there is a difference between population means when a response variable is classified by one or more categorical variables (factors).

```
> #Anova Table
> anova(fit2)
Analysis of Variance Table

Response: y
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
Bank$age  1   0.94   0.9373   9.3069 0.002296 **
pdays    1   5.03   5.0330  49.9774 1.794e-12 ***
Residuals 4518 454.99   0.1007
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
> confint(fit2, level=0.95)
              2.5 %          97.5 %
(Intercept) 0.0073697805 0.0821817725
Bank$age     0.0005145957 0.0022646034
pdays       0.0002408708 0.0004257314
```

## CONFINT

The “confint” methods calls the appropriate profile method, then finds the confidence intervals by interpolation in the profile traces

```
> confint(fit2, level=0.95)
              2.5 %          97.5 %
(Intercept) 0.0073697805 0.0821817725
Bank$age     0.0005145957 0.0022646034
pdays       0.0002408708 0.0004257314
```

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## VCOV

Returns the variance-covariance matrix of the main parameters of a fitted model object.

```
> vcov(fit2)
              (Intercept)      Bank$age      pdays
(Intercept)  3.640437e-04 -8.208557e-06 -9.609780e-08
Bank$age     -8.208557e-06  1.992008e-07  1.871413e-10
pdays       -9.609780e-08  1.871413e-10  2.222797e-09
```

## COV2COR

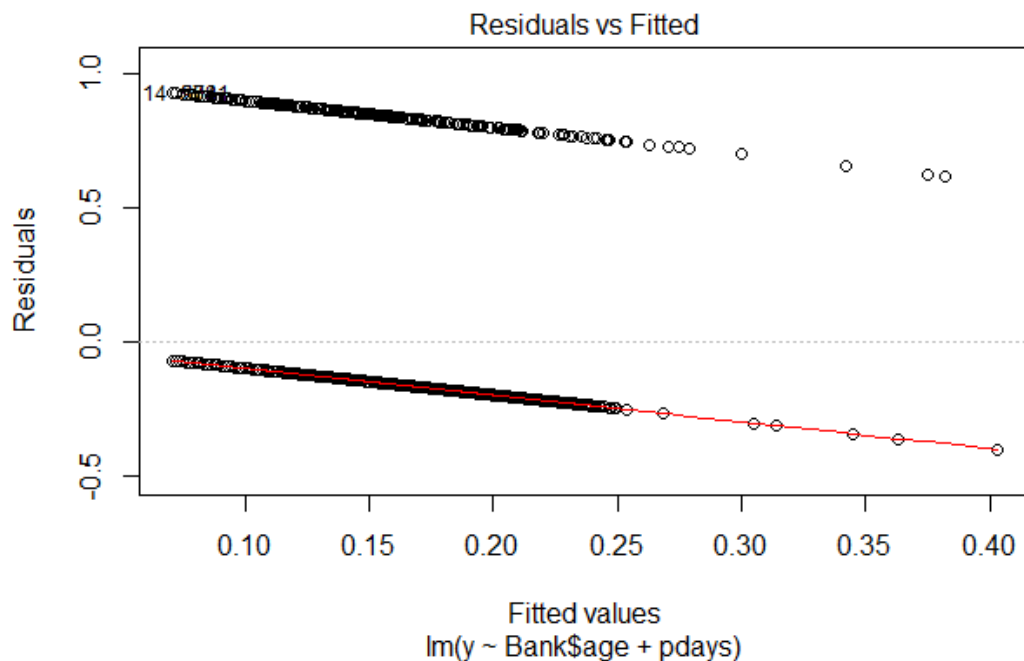
This converts a covariance matrix to a correlation matrix.

“Fit” is a symmetric numeric matrix, typically positive-definite since it often represents a covariance matrix.

```
> cov2cor(vcov(fit2))
              (Intercept)      Bank$age      pdays
(Intercept)  1.0000000 -0.96392786 -0.10682842
Bank$age     -0.9639279  1.00000000  0.00889353
pdays       -0.1068284  0.00889353  1.00000000
```

## PLOTFIT

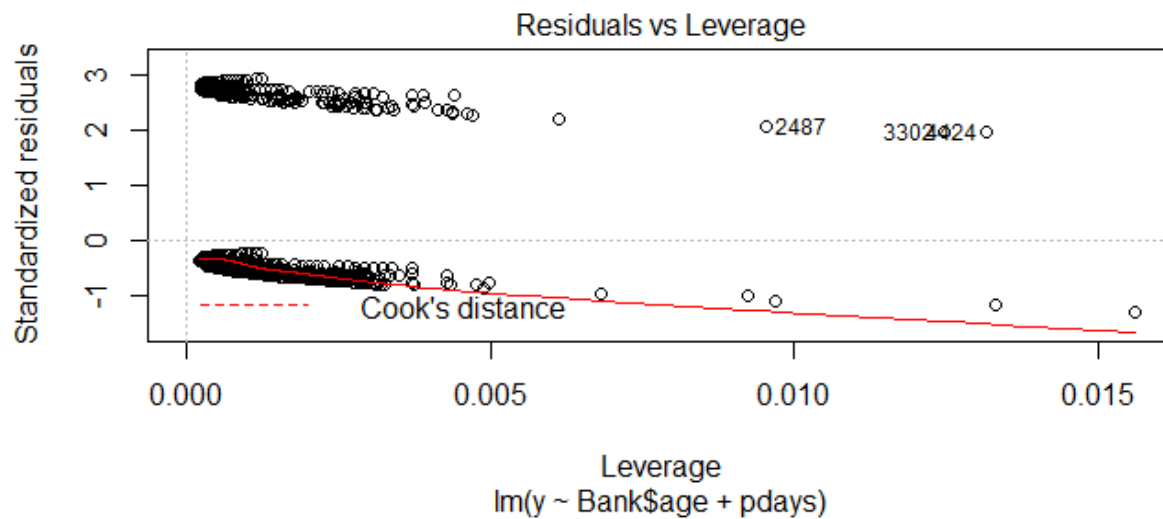
This function is useful for assessing how well a functional data object fits the actual discrete data.



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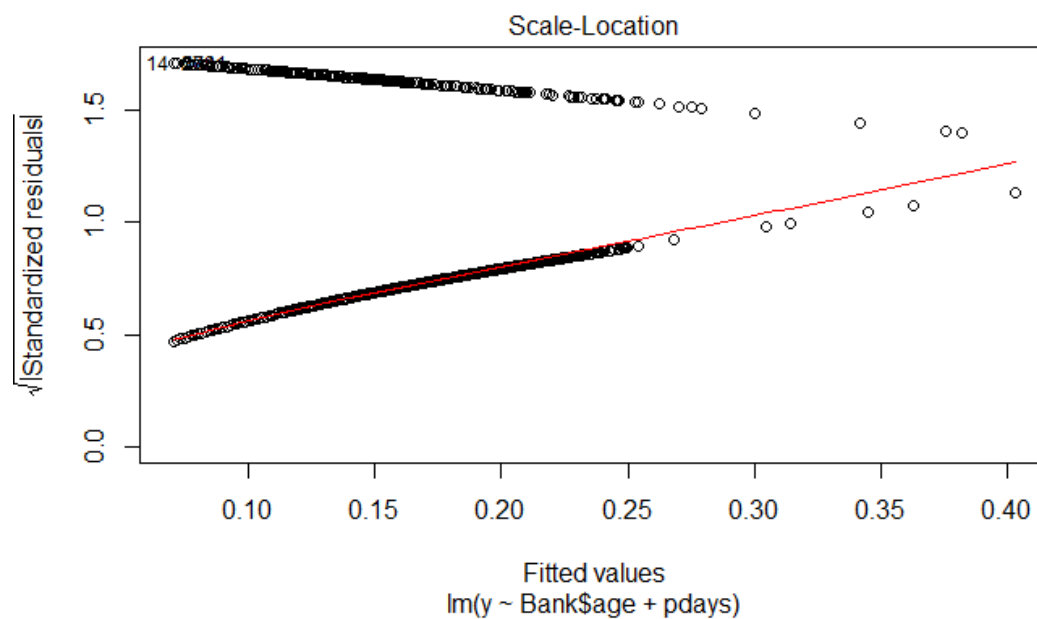
## OUTLIER TEST

Here we assess outliers.



## QQPLOT

Plots empirical quantiles of a variable, or of studentized residuals from a linear model, against theoretical quantiles of a comparison distribution.



## COOK'S D PLOT

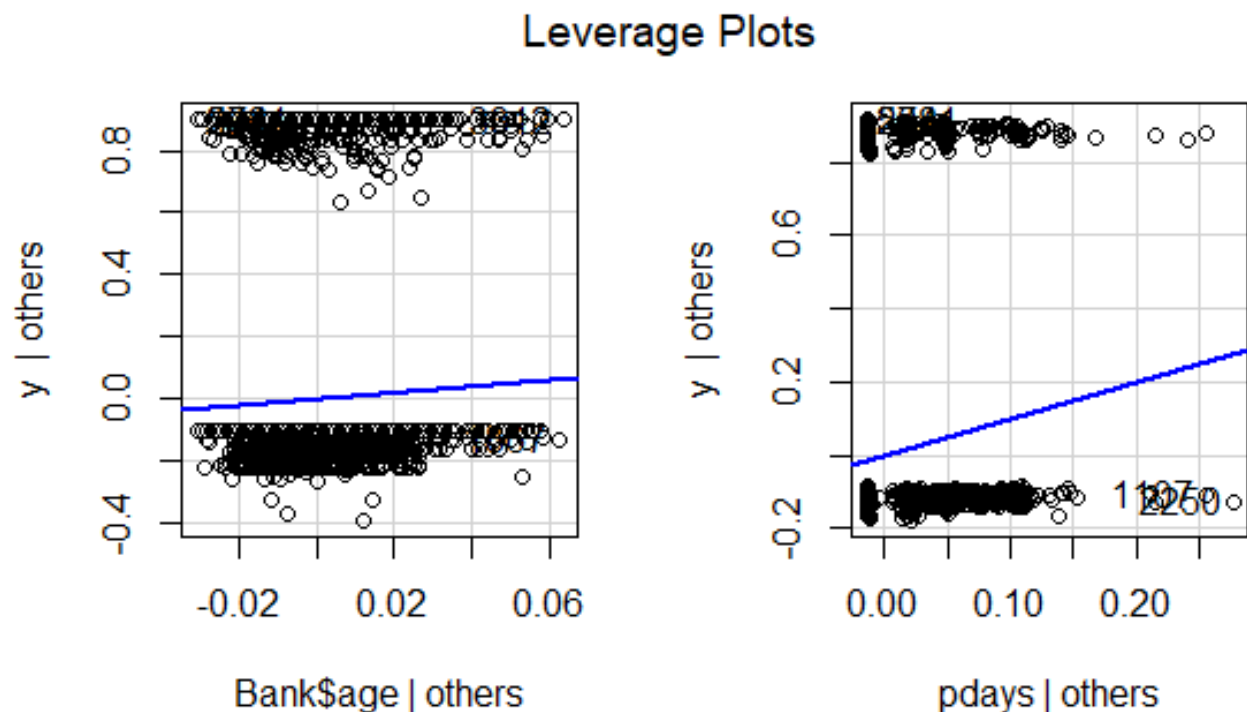
Cook's distance was introduced by American statistician R Dennis Cook in 1977. It is used to identify influential data points. It depends on both the residual and leverage. It considers both the x value and y value of the observation.

```
> # Cook's D plot
> # identify D values > 4/(n-k-1)
> cutoff <- 4/((nrow(bank)-length(fit2$coefficients)-2))
> plot(fit2, which=4, cook.levels=cutoff)
> cutoff
[1] 0.0008857396
```

## LEVERAGE PLOTS

The leverage plot is a rescaled version of the usual added-variable plot.

It is also called the partial-regression plot.

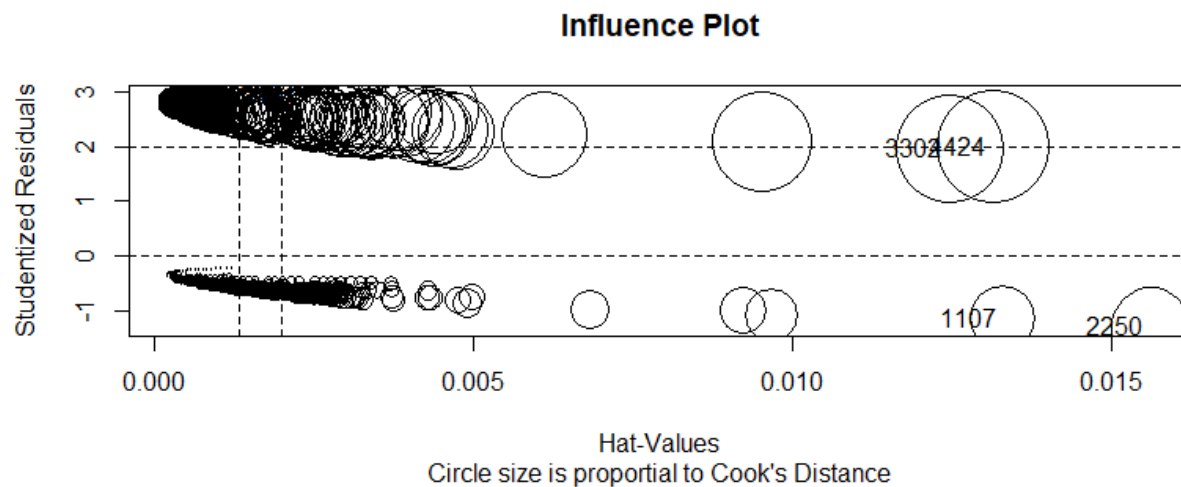


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## AVPLOTS

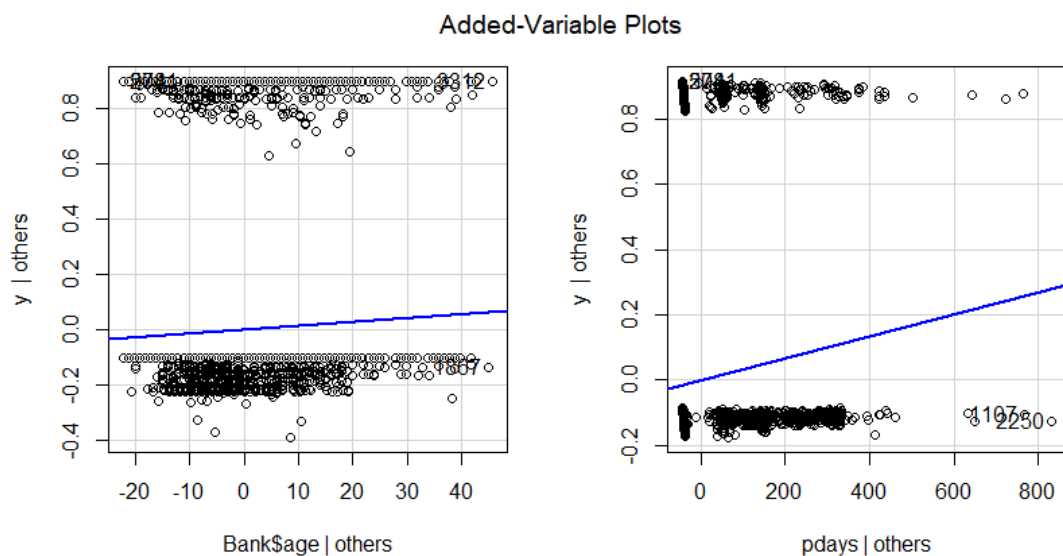
Creates an added-variable plot.

## INFLUENCE PLOT



```
> # Influence Plot
> influencePlot(fit2, id.method="identify", main="Influence Plot", sub="Circle size is proportional to Cook's Distance")
  StudRes      Hat      CookD
504   2.932199 0.001233465 0.003533449
1107  -1.150713 0.013305469 0.005951535
2250  -1.280592 0.015617370 0.008671275
2781   2.932199 0.001233465 0.003533449
3302   1.960938 0.012454442 0.016154740
4424   1.982313 0.013152375 0.017445990

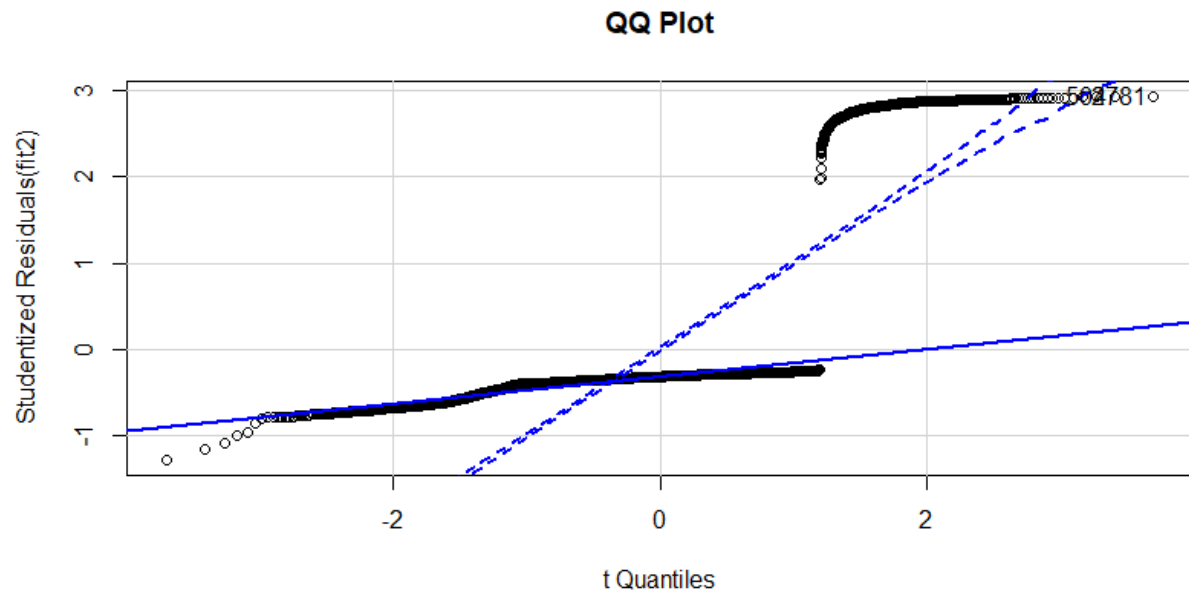
> cutoff <- 4/((nrow(bank)-length(fit2$coefficients)-2))
> cutoff
[1] 0.0008857396
```



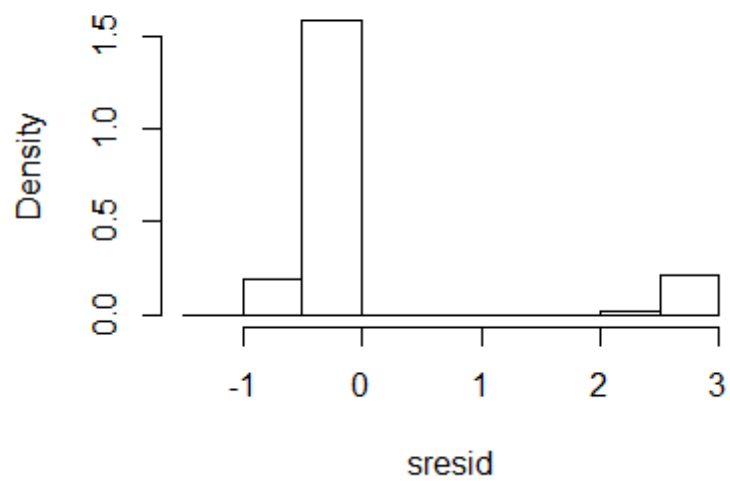
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## QQPLOT

Normality of Residuals. QQ plot for studentized residuals.



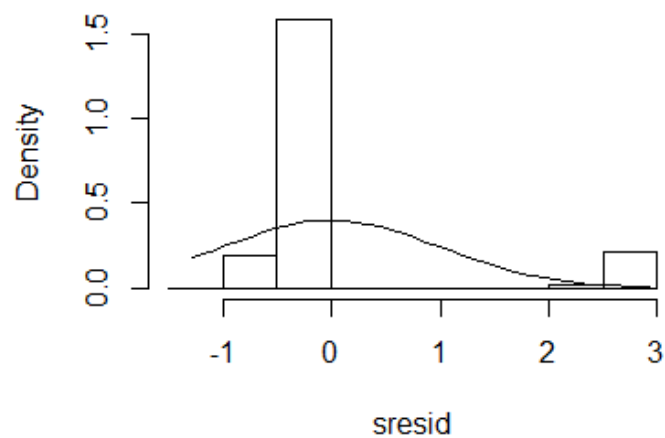
## Distribution of Studentized Residuals



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## LINES XFIT-YFIT

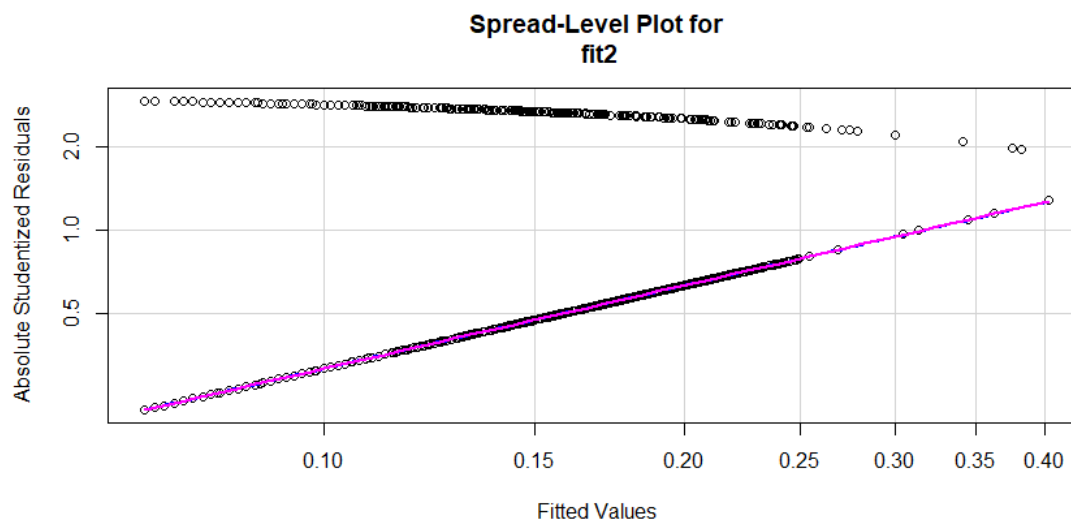
### Distribution of Studentized Residuals



## VARIANCE INFLATION FACTORS

```
> # Evaluate Collinearity
> vif(fit2) # variance inflation factors
Bank$age    pdays
1.000079    1.000079
> sqrt(vif(fit2)) > 2 # problem?
Bank$age    pdays
FALSE      FALSE
```

## SPREAD LEVEL PLOT



```
> spreadLevelPlot(fit2)
```

Suggested power transformation: -0.000988812



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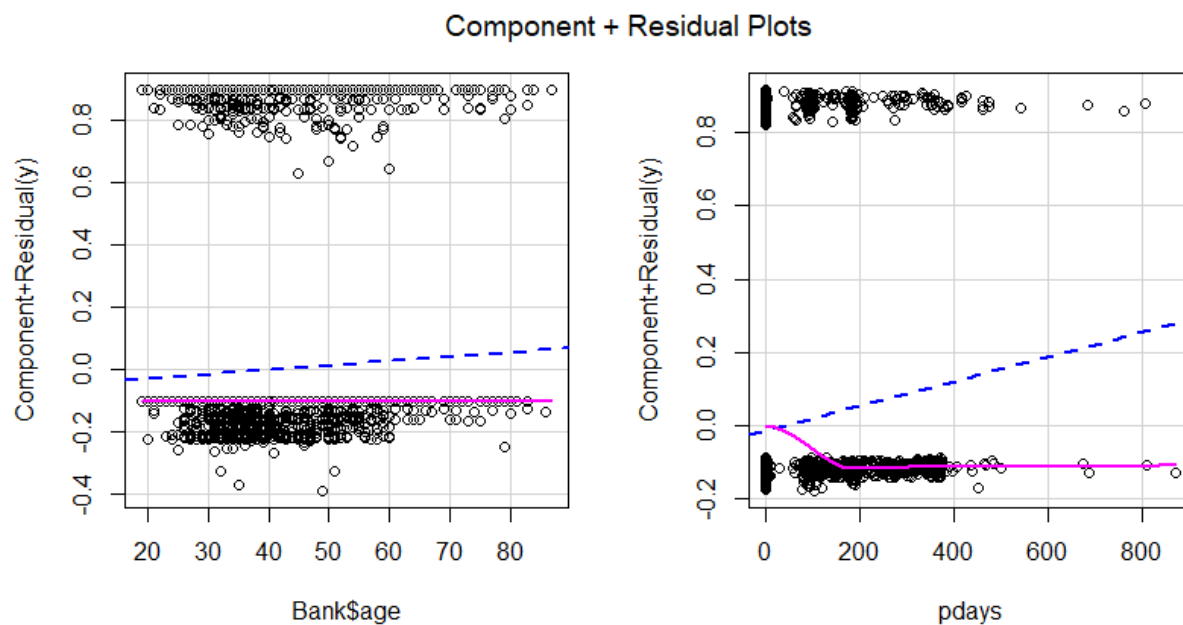
## NCV TEST

Non-constant Variance Test

```
> # non-constant error variance test
> ncvTest(fit2)
Non-constant Variance Score Test
Variance formula: ~ fitted.values
Chisquare = 142.3901, Df = 1, p = < 2.22e-16
```

## DURBIN WATSON TEST

The Durbin–Watson statistic is a test statistic used to detect the presence of autocorrelation at lag 1 in the residuals from a regression analysis



## LOGIT REGRESSION

After we replaced categorical regression by dummy variables, we ran a LOGIT regression to our new dataset since our dependent variable is binomial. Here is the result.

```
Call:
glm(formula = y ~ ., family = "binomial", data = bank)

Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max 
-4.0169  -0.3814  -0.2567  -0.1579   3.0346 

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)  -2.462e+00  6.038e-01  -4.077 4.55e-05 ***
`Bank$age`    -4.232e-03  7.125e-03  -0.594 0.552537
`jobblue-collar` -3.924e-01  2.420e-01  -1.621 0.104937
```

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```
jobentrepreneur -2.498e-01 3.811e-01 -0.655 0.512199
jobhousemaid -3.530e-01 4.176e-01 -0.845 0.398000
jobmanagement -7.302e-02 2.407e-01 -0.303 0.761602
jobretired 6.315e-01 3.112e-01 2.029 0.042454 *
`jobself-employed` -1.812e-01 3.533e-01 -0.513 0.608167
jobservices -1.457e-01 2.729e-01 -0.534 0.593542
jobstudent 3.784e-01 3.750e-01 1.009 0.312958
jobtechnician -1.926e-01 2.301e-01 -0.837 0.402496
jobunemployed -6.395e-01 4.214e-01 -1.518 0.129138
jobunknown 5.207e-01 5.853e-01 0.890 0.373669
maritalmarried -4.696e-01 1.743e-01 -2.694 0.007058 **
maritalsingle -3.051e-01 2.038e-01 -1.497 0.134354
educationsecondary 8.011e-02 2.022e-01 0.396 0.691924
educationtertiary 3.208e-01 2.337e-01 1.373 0.169897
educationunknown -4.210e-01 3.572e-01 -1.179 0.238561
default 5.446e-01 4.315e-01 1.262 0.206824
`Bank$balance` -3.911e-06 1.749e-05 -0.224 0.823014
housing -2.600e-01 1.381e-01 -1.883 0.059676 .
loan -6.296e-01 2.000e-01 -3.149 0.001640 **
contacttelephone -7.020e-02 2.327e-01 -0.302 0.762900
contactunknown -1.416e+00 2.277e-01 -6.219 4.99e-10 ***
`Bank$day` 1.641e-02 8.161e-03 2.011 0.044362 *
monthaug -3.081e-01 2.494e-01 -1.235 0.216655
monthdec 1.144e-01 6.573e-01 0.174 0.861784
monthfeb 2.022e-01 2.937e-01 0.688 0.491290
monthjan -1.123e+00 3.816e-01 -2.944 0.003245 **
monthjul -7.515e-01 2.498e-01 -3.008 0.002630 **
monthjun 5.542e-01 3.003e-01 1.845 0.065009 .
monthmar 1.498e+00 3.901e-01 3.842 0.000122 ***
monthmay -4.900e-01 2.340e-01 -2.094 0.036246 *
monthnov -8.430e-01 2.737e-01 -3.080 0.002072 **
monthoct 1.361e+00 3.300e-01 4.124 3.72e-05 ***
monthsep 6.572e-01 4.115e-01 1.597 0.110265
duration 4.225e-03 2.020e-04 20.912 < 2e-16 ***
campaign -7.042e-02 2.821e-02 -2.496 0.012549 *
pdays -9.791e-05 9.959e-04 -0.098 0.921684
previous -5.511e-03 3.818e-02 -0.144 0.885249
poutcomeother 4.912e-01 2.692e-01 1.825 0.068019 .
pcomesuccess 2.445e+00 2.773e-01 8.818 < 2e-16 ***
poutcomeunknown -1.216e-01 3.199e-01 -0.380 0.703822
---
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 3231.0 on 4520 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 2173.7 on 4478 degrees of freedom
AIC: 2259.7

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

But the following code is not applicable to a logit regression. So, we change our estimation technique. We applied OLS estimation to the regression above. Here is the result.

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```
Call:
lm(formula = y ~ ., data = bank)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.36460 -0.11175 -0.03981  0.02278  1.02817

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   6.594e-02  4.629e-02   1.424  0.154400
`Bank$age`     1.478e-04  5.021e-04   0.294  0.768521
`jobblue-collar` -2.872e-02  1.604e-02  -1.791  0.073307 .
jobentrepreneur -1.929e-02  2.499e-02  -0.772  0.440204
jobhousemaid   -3.096e-02  2.946e-02  -1.051  0.293316
jobmanagement  -8.191e-03  1.745e-02  -0.469  0.638819
jobretired     5.454e-02  2.421e-02   2.253  0.024293 *
`jobself-employed` -1.039e-02  2.416e-02  -0.430  0.667059
jobservices    -1.231e-02  1.823e-02  -0.675  0.499780
jobstudent     4.913e-02  3.339e-02   1.471  0.141267
jobtechnician  -1.874e-02  1.607e-02  -1.166  0.243549
jobunemployed  -4.794e-02  2.736e-02  -1.752  0.079762 .
jobunknown     4.190e-02  4.679e-02   0.896  0.370554
maritalmarried -3.941e-02  1.301e-02  -3.029  0.002465 **
maritalsingle  -2.214e-02  1.521e-02  -1.455  0.145618
educationsecondary 6.847e-04  1.319e-02   0.052  0.958610
educationtertiary 1.999e-02  1.615e-02   1.238  0.215710
educationunknown -2.993e-02  2.316e-02  -1.292  0.196433
default        4.929e-02  3.157e-02   1.561  0.118580
`Bank$balance` -7.351e-07  1.376e-06  -0.534  0.593280
housing        -1.837e-02  9.740e-03  -1.886  0.059400 .
loan           -3.376e-02  1.152e-02  -2.931  0.003391 **
contacttelephone 4.874e-03  1.696e-02   0.287  0.773880
contactunknown  -7.686e-02  1.384e-02  -5.555  2.93e-08 ***
`Bank$day`      1.546e-03  5.668e-04   2.728  0.006402 **
monthaug       -3.325e-02  2.061e-02  -1.613  0.106712
monthdec        4.898e-02  6.326e-02   0.774  0.438776
monthfeb        1.647e-02  2.531e-02   0.651  0.515263
monthjan       -1.033e-01  2.821e-02  -3.662  0.000253 ***
monthjul       -6.469e-02  1.976e-02  -3.274  0.001070 **
monthjun        3.078e-02  2.350e-02   1.310  0.190310
monthmar        2.200e-01  4.242e-02   5.187  2.23e-07 ***
monthmay       -3.416e-02  1.918e-02  -1.781  0.074944 .
monthnov       -7.088e-02  2.136e-02  -3.319  0.000910 ***
monthoct       2.265e-01  3.476e-02   6.516  8.02e-11 ***
monthsep        9.746e-02  4.152e-02   2.347  0.018956 *
duration        4.830e-04  1.564e-05  30.878  < 2e-16 ***
campaign       -1.430e-03  1.371e-03  -1.043  0.297112
pdays         -5.226e-05  8.617e-05  -0.607  0.544187
previous       -4.970e-04  3.276e-03  -0.152  0.879432
poutcomeother   5.391e-02  2.307e-02   2.337  0.019473 *
pcomesuccess    4.197e-01  2.820e-02  14.884  < 2e-16 ***
poutcomeunknown -2.416e-02  2.715e-02  -0.890  0.373535
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```

Residual standard error: 0.2703 on 4478 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2901, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2834
F-statistic: 43.56 on 42 and 4478 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

Then we ran tests for assumptions of OLS estimation to see if they are satisfied. Here is the outcome.

```

Call:
lm(formula = y ~ ., data = bank)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.36460 -0.11175 -0.03981  0.02278  1.02817

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   6.594e-02  4.629e-02   1.424  0.154400
`Bank$age`     1.478e-04  5.021e-04   0.294  0.768521
`jobblue-collar` -2.872e-02  1.604e-02  -1.791  0.073307 .
jobentrepreneur -1.929e-02  2.499e-02  -0.772  0.440204
jobhousemaid    -3.096e-02  2.946e-02  -1.051  0.293316
jobmanagement   -8.191e-03  1.745e-02  -0.469  0.638819
jobretired       5.454e-02  2.421e-02   2.253  0.024293 *
`jobself-employed` -1.039e-02  2.416e-02  -0.430  0.667059
jobservices     -1.231e-02  1.823e-02  -0.675  0.499780
jobstudent       4.913e-02  3.339e-02   1.471  0.141267
jobtechnician   -1.874e-02  1.607e-02  -1.166  0.243549
jobunemployed   -4.794e-02  2.736e-02  -1.752  0.079762 .
jobunknown       4.190e-02  4.679e-02   0.896  0.370554
maritalmarried  -3.941e-02  1.301e-02  -3.029  0.002465 **
maritalsingle   -2.214e-02  1.521e-02  -1.455  0.145618
educationsecondary 6.847e-04  1.319e-02   0.052  0.958610
educationtertiary 1.999e-02  1.615e-02   1.238  0.215710
educationunknown -2.993e-02  2.316e-02  -1.292  0.196433
default         4.929e-02  3.157e-02   1.561  0.118580
`Bank$balance` -7.351e-07  1.376e-06  -0.534  0.593280
housing         -1.837e-02  9.740e-03  -1.886  0.059400 .
loan           -3.376e-02  1.152e-02  -2.931  0.003391 **
contacttelephone 4.874e-03  1.696e-02   0.287  0.773880
contactunknown  -7.686e-02  1.384e-02  -5.555  2.93e-08 ***
`Bank$day`      1.546e-03  5.668e-04   2.728  0.006402 **
monthaug       -3.325e-02  2.061e-02  -1.613  0.106712
monthdec        4.898e-02  6.326e-02   0.774  0.438776
monthfeb        1.647e-02  2.531e-02   0.651  0.515263
monthjan       -1.033e-01  2.821e-02  -3.662  0.000253 ***
monthjul       -6.469e-02  1.976e-02  -3.274  0.001070 **
monthjun        3.078e-02  2.350e-02   1.310  0.190310
monthmar        2.200e-01  4.242e-02   5.187  2.23e-07 ***
monthmay       -3.416e-02  1.918e-02  -1.781  0.074944 .
monthnov       -7.088e-02  2.136e-02  -3.319  0.000910 ***
monthoct        2.265e-01  3.476e-02   6.516  8.02e-11 ***

```

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```
monthsep      9.746e-02  4.152e-02   2.347 0.018956 *
duration      4.830e-04  1.564e-05  30.878 < 2e-16 ***
campaign     -1.430e-03  1.371e-03  -1.043 0.297112
pdays       -5.226e-05  8.617e-05  -0.607 0.544187
previous     -4.970e-04  3.276e-03  -0.152 0.879432
poutcomeothr  5.391e-02  2.307e-02   2.337 0.019473 *
poutcomesucc  4.197e-01  2.820e-02  14.884 < 2e-16 ***
poutcomeunkn -2.416e-02  2.715e-02  -0.890 0.373535
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2703 on 4478 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.2901,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.2834
F-statistic: 43.56 on 42 and 4478 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

ASSESSMENT OF THE LINEAR MODEL ASSUMPTIONS
USING THE GLOBAL TEST ON 4 DEGREES-OF-FREEDOM:
Level of Significance = 0.05

Call:
glm(x = fit2)

              Value    p-value              Decision
Global Stat    4218.368 0.000000 Assumptions NOT satisfied!
Skewness       1673.113 0.000000 Assumptions NOT satisfied!
Kurtosis       2532.447 0.000000 Assumptions NOT satisfied!
Link Function    9.579 0.001968 Assumptions NOT satisfied!
Heteroscedasticity 3.229 0.072347 Assumptions acceptable.
```

As you can see, the violation of assumptions for OLS estimation is severe. Only homoskedasticity holds for the regression. Then I compare these models above with analysis of variances. Here is the output.

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev
Min.	:1	Min. : 0.0241	Min. :4478	Min. :2174
1st Qu.:	:1	1st Qu.: 0.4844	1st Qu.:4488	1st Qu.:2962
Median	:1	Median : 6.1400	Median :4499	Median :3097
Mean	:1	Mean : 25.1750	Mean :4499	Mean :2961
3rd Qu.:	:1	3rd Qu.: 14.0654	3rd Qu.:4510	3rd Qu.:3169
Max.	:1	Max. :598.2051	Max. :4520	Max. :3231
NA's	:1	NA's :1		

After this, we applied the stepwise selection method for the former one with logit estimation. The chosen criterion is AIC. Then, we also applied the analysis of variances to this selected result. Here is the outcome.

	Step	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev
AIC					
1		NA	NA	4478	2173.651 225
9.651					
2	- pdays	1	0.009673956	4479	2173.661 225
7.661					

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```
3          - previous  1 0.018483303      4480    2173.680 225
5.680
4          - monthdec  1 0.029477234      4481    2173.709 225
3.709
5          - `Bank$balance` 1 0.048284115      4482    2173.757 225
1.757
6          - contacttelephone 1 0.088933773      4483    2173.846 224
9.846
7          - jobmanagement 1 0.090235747      4484    2173.936 224
7.936
8          - `jobself-employed` 1 0.175514273      4485    2174.112 224
6.112
9          - jobservices 1 0.155507480      4486    2174.267 224
4.267
10         - educationsecondary 1 0.187242541      4487    2174.455 224
2.455
11         - poutcomeunknown 1 0.218682355      4488    2174.673 224
0.673
12         - jobentrepreneur 1 0.293672951      4489    2174.967 223
8.967
13         - jobtechnician 1 0.374951870      4490    2175.342 223
7.342
14         - monthfeb 1 0.377098038      4491    2175.719 223
5.719
15         - `Bank$age` 1 0.448453892      4492    2176.168 223
4.168
16         - jobhousemaid 1 0.625235658      4493    2176.793 223
2.793
17         - jobunknown 1 1.109219477      4494    2177.902 223
1.902
18         - default 1 1.381838320      4495    2179.284 223
1.284
19         - educationunknown 1 1.798365333      4496    2181.082 223
1.082
```

Then, we applied the subsets function “regsubsets” to our dataset. And here is the summary of output. It is also about variable selection. But its result is hard to interpret.

```
Subset selection object
Call: regsubsets.formula(y ~ ., data = bank, nbest = 10)
42 variables (and intercept)
      Forced in Forced out
`Bank$age`      FALSE      FALSE
`jobblue-collar` FALSE      FALSE
jobentrepreneur FALSE      FALSE
jobhousemaid    FALSE      FALSE
jobmanagement   FALSE      FALSE
jobretired      FALSE      FALSE
`jobself-employed` FALSE      FALSE
jobservices     FALSE      FALSE
jobstudent      FALSE      FALSE
jobtechnician   FALSE      FALSE
jobunemployed   FALSE      FALSE
jobunknown      FALSE      FALSE
```

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marital	married	FALSE	FALSE		
marital	single	FALSE	FALSE		
education	secondary	FALSE	FALSE		
education	tertiary	FALSE	FALSE		
education	unknown	FALSE	FALSE		
default		FALSE	FALSE		
`Bank\$balance`		FALSE	FALSE		
housing		FALSE	FALSE		
loan		FALSE	FALSE		
contact	telephone	FALSE	FALSE		
contact	unknown	FALSE	FALSE		
`Bank\$day`		FALSE	FALSE		
month	aug	FALSE	FALSE		
month	dec	FALSE	FALSE		
month	feb	FALSE	FALSE		
month	jan	FALSE	FALSE		
month	jul	FALSE	FALSE		
month	jun	FALSE	FALSE		
month	mar	FALSE	FALSE		
month	may	FALSE	FALSE		
month	nov	FALSE	FALSE		
month	oct	FALSE	FALSE		
month	sep	FALSE	FALSE		
duration		FALSE	FALSE		
campaign		FALSE	FALSE		
pdays		FALSE	FALSE		
previous		FALSE	FALSE		
poutcome	other	FALSE	FALSE		
poutcome	success	FALSE	FALSE		
poutcome	unknown	FALSE	FALSE		
10 subsets of each size up to 8					
Selection Algorithm: exhaustive					
	`Bank\$age`	`jobblue-collar`	jobentrepreneur	jobhousema	
id	jobmanagement	jobretired			
1	( 1 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 2 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 3 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 4 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 5 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 6 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 7 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 8 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 9 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			
1	( 10 )	" "	" "	" "	
	" "	" "			

2	( 1 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 2 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 3 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
2	( 4 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
2	( 5 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 7 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 8 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 9 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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`jobself-employed` jobservices jobstudent jobtechnicia						
n	jobunemployed	jobunknown	" "	" "	" "	" "
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iontertiary educationunknown default						
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known `Bank\$balance` housing loan contacttelephone contactun `Bank\$day` monthaug monthdec							
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		" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 3 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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1	( 7 )	" "	" "	"✖"	" "	" "	" "
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1	( 9 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 5 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 6 )	" "	" "	"✖"	" "	" "	" "
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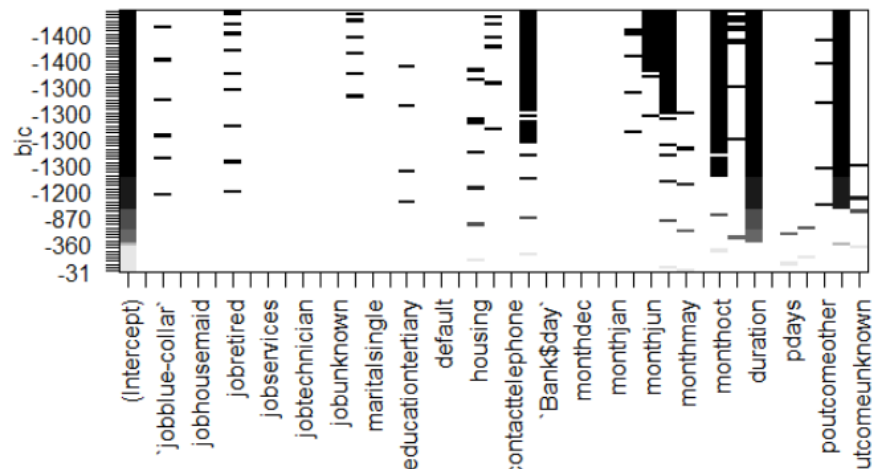
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2	( 10 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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3	( 3 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
monthfeb monthjan monthjul monthjun monthmar monthmay								
monthnov	monthoct	monthsep	duration					
1	( 1 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 2 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 3 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 4 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 5 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 6 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 7 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	( 8 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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1	( 10 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
2	( 1 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
2	( 2 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
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2	( 10 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
3	( 1 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
3	( 2 )	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

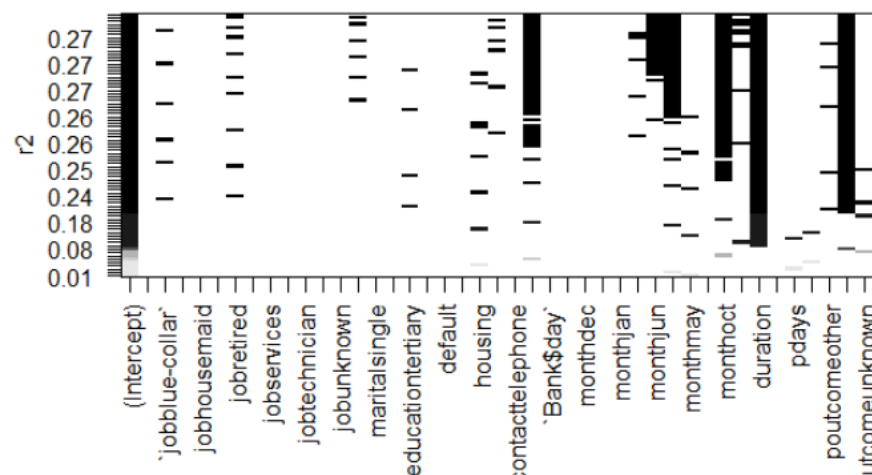
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```
3 ( 3 ) " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " ( 3 ) " " " " " "
          campaign pdays previous poutcomeother poutcomesuccess
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1 ( 1 ) " " " " " " " "
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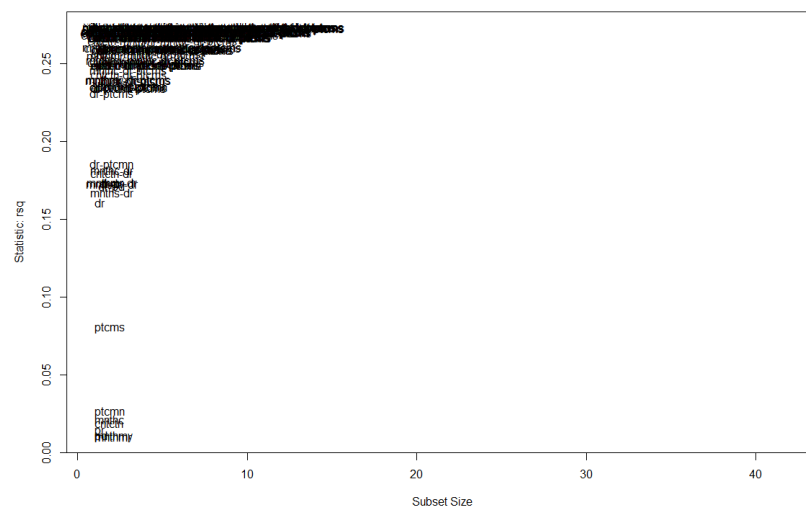
To interpret this result better, we generate a figure from the outcome above. Here is the result.



You can see the situation of choosing variables when it minimizes the BIC. We also replace BIC minimization by R2 maximization. Here is the result.



You can see that these results are nearly identical to each other. Then, we got the scatter plot of R2 when the subset size is growing. Here is the outcome.



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You can see that there are some outliers when the size is relatively small. As the size grows, the R2 converges among different independent variables. Then we found ten pairs of coefficients when it ran regressions using these regressors separately. Here is the outcome.

```
[[1]]
(Intercept)    duration
-0.0148791849  0.0004929479

[[2]]
(Intercept) poutcomesuccess
  0.09972678    0.54368408

[[3]]
(Intercept) poutcomeunknown
  0.2254902   -0.1345320

[[4]]
(Intercept)    monthoct
  0.1089845    0.3535155

[[5]]
(Intercept) contactunknown
  0.14388489   -0.09781238

[[6]]
(Intercept)    previous
  0.10329877   0.02200826

[[7]]
(Intercept)    housing
  0.1534149   -0.0674438

[[8]]
(Intercept)    pdays
  0.1020376378  0.0003319957

[[9]]
(Intercept)    monthmar
  0.1118068    0.3167646

[[10]]
(Intercept)    monthmay
  0.13704771   -0.07052411
```

When we ran these regressions, we noticed that the ratio of 0 is larger than 0.5 in the dependent variable. That means most of clients did not purchase this deposit product. So, we chose the logit regression instead of the probit regression. But some of following functions are applicable to this model. Thus, we used the OLS estimation result for these functions. So, we calculated relative importance of these regressors. This function needs the normality assumption. It is violated in the logit regression. But we later found out that the burden of calculation is too much if we use the dataset. So, we drew a random sample by choosing the first 1000 clients' data. But it turns out that some matrices are singular in this case.

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Finally, we changed the specification by dropping these dummies from categorical variables and preserving these numeric variables. That leaves us with six regressors. Here is the result of this regression.

```
Call:
lm(formula = bank$y ~ Bank$age + Bank$balance + Bank$day + Bank
    $campaign +
    Bank$pdays + Bank$previous)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.52318 -0.11870 -0.09989 -0.08499  1.01514

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  5.273e-02  2.156e-02   2.445  0.014516 *
Bank$age      1.353e-03  4.465e-04   3.030  0.002462 **
Bank$balance  1.170e-06  1.569e-06   0.746  0.455995
Bank$day      3.014e-04  5.799e-04   0.520  0.603223
Bank$campaign -5.293e-03  1.538e-03  -3.442  0.000583 ***
Bank$pdays    1.662e-04  5.781e-05   2.876  0.004048 **
Bank$previous 1.573e-02  3.404e-03   4.622  3.91e-06 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.3163 on 4514 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.02045, Adjusted R-squared:  0.01914
F-statistic: 15.7 on 6 and 4514 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

The overall fitting situation is nearly acceptable. With this new specification, we calculated the relative importance of these regressors with four methods including LMG, last, first, and Pratt. Here is the result.

```
Response variable: bank$y
Total response variance: 0.1019823
Analysis based on 4521 observations

6 Regressors:
Bank$age Bank$balance Bank$day Bank$campaign Bank$pdays Bank$pre
vious
Proportion of variance explained by model: 2.04%
Metrics are normalized to sum to 100% (rela=TRUE).

Relative importance metrics:

            lmg          last          first          pratt
Bank$age    0.098511128  0.178283016  0.066282933  0.098798221
Bank$balance 0.010226221  0.010795291  0.010451050  0.009655590
Bank$day     0.002554104  0.005248058  0.004121585 -0.004281359
Bank$campaign 0.146955525  0.230110483  0.121888562  0.154150734
Bank$pdays   0.301935795  0.160637700  0.353181540  0.265342431
Bank$previous 0.439817226  0.414925452  0.444074330  0.476334383

Average coefficients for different model sizes:
```

	4Xs	5Xs	1X	6Xs	2Xs	3Xs
Bank\$age	1.361538e-03	1.359408e-03	1.358374e-03	1.35739		
2e-03	1.355682e-03	1.352660e-03				
Bank\$balance	1.899874e-06	1.721354e-06	1.561243e-06	1.41694		
2e-06	1.286799e-06	1.169917e-06				
Bank\$day	-4.353716e-04	-2.228967e-04	-4.730483e-05	9.57720		
2e-05	2.106116e-04	3.014317e-04				
Bank\$campaign	-6.279242e-03	-5.918759e-03	-5.648974e-03	-5.46070		
3e-03	-5.344990e-03	-5.292993e-03				
Bank\$pdays	3.319957e-04	2.976939e-04	2.640154e-04	2.30910		
7e-04	1.983351e-04	1.662465e-04				
Bank\$previous	2.200826e-02	2.065432e-02	1.935882e-02	1.81126		
9e-02	1.690733e-02	1.573452e-02				

Then we used bootstrap technique to get these measures of relative importance above with 1000 subsamples chose randomly. Here is the outcome.

```

Response variable: bank$y
Total response variance: 0.1019823
Analysis based on 4521 observations

6 Regressors:
Bank$age Bank$balance Bank$day Bank$campaign Bank$pdays Bank$previous
Proportion of variance explained by model: 2.04%
Metrics are normalized to sum to 100% (rela=TRUE).

Relative importance metrics:

Bank$age      0.098511128 0.178283016 0.066282933 0.098798221
Bank$balance  0.010226221 0.010795291 0.010451050 0.009655590
Bank$day      0.002554104 0.005248058 0.004121585 -0.004281359
Bank$campaign 0.146955525 0.230110483 0.121888562 0.154150734
Bank$pdays    0.301935795 0.160637700 0.353181540 0.265342431
Bank$previous 0.439817226 0.414925452 0.444074330 0.476334383

```

Average coefficients for different model sizes:

	4Xs	5Xs	1X	6Xs	2Xs	3Xs
Bank\$age	1.361538e-03	1.359408e-03	1.358374e-03	1.35739		
2e-03	1.355682e-03	1.352660e-03				
Bank\$balance	1.899874e-06	1.721354e-06	1.561243e-06	1.41694		
2e-06	1.286799e-06	1.169917e-06				
Bank\$day	-4.353716e-04	-2.228967e-04	-4.730483e-05	9.57720		
2e-05	2.106116e-04	3.014317e-04				
Bank\$campaign	-6.279242e-03	-5.918759e-03	-5.648974e-03	-5.46070		
3e-03	-5.344990e-03	-5.292993e-03				
Bank\$pdays	3.319957e-04	2.976939e-04	2.640154e-04	2.30910		
7e-04	1.983351e-04	1.662465e-04				



```
Bank$previous 2.200826e-02 2.065432e-02 1.935882e-02 1.81126
9e-02 1.690733e-02 1.573452e-02
```

Confidence interval information ( 1000 bootstrap replicates, bt  
y= perc ):

Relative Contributions with confidence intervals:

	percentage	0.95	Lower 0.95	Upper 0.95
Bank\$age.lmg	0.0985	_BCDEF	0.0056	0.2820
Bank\$balance.lmg	0.0102	____DEF	0.0003	0.0702
Bank\$day.lmg	0.0026	____DEF	0.0019	0.0566
Bank\$campaign.lmg	0.1470	_BCD__	0.0532	0.2638
Bank\$pdays.lmg	0.3019	ABC____	0.1440	0.4914
Bank\$previous.lmg	0.4398	ABC____	0.2141	0.6201
Bank\$age.last	0.1783	ABCDE__	0.0118	0.4295
Bank\$balance.last	0.0108	____DEF	0.0000	0.1076
Bank\$day.last	0.0052	____DEF	0.0000	0.1071
Bank\$campaign.last	0.2301	ABCD__	0.0687	0.3962
Bank\$pdays.last	0.1606	ABCDEF	0.0045	0.4986
Bank\$previous.last	0.4149	ABCD__	0.0780	0.7068
Bank\$age.first	0.0663	__CDEF	0.0040	0.2082
Bank\$balance.first	0.0105	____DEF	0.0000	0.0593
Bank\$day.first	0.0041	____DEF	0.0000	0.0546
Bank\$campaign.first	0.1219	__CD__	0.0522	0.2143
Bank\$pdays.first	0.3532	AB____	0.2205	0.4877
Bank\$previous.first	0.4441	AB____	0.2776	0.5741
Bank\$age.pratt	0.0988	_BCDE__	0.0055	0.2826
Bank\$balance.pratt	0.0097	____DEF	-0.0007	0.0709
Bank\$day.pratt	-0.0043	____DEF	-0.0054	0.0534
Bank\$campaign.pratt	0.1542	_BCD__	0.0555	0.2742
Bank\$pdays.pratt	0.2653	ABCD__	0.0364	0.5465
Bank\$previous.pratt	0.4763	ABC____	0.1702	0.7383

Letters indicate the ranks covered by bootstrap CIs.  
(Rank bootstrap confidence intervals always obtained by percenti  
le method)

CAUTION: Bootstrap confidence intervals can be somewhat liberal.

Differences between Relative Contributions:

	difference	0.95	Lower 0.95	Upper 0.95
Bank\$age-Bank\$balance.lmg	0.0883		-0.0216	0.267
3 Bank\$age-Bank\$day.lmg	0.0960		-0.0102	0.274
5				

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Bank\$age-Bank\$campaign.lmg	-0.0484		-0.2179	0.173
7				
Bank\$age-Bank\$pdays.lmg	-0.2034		-0.4345	0.072
6				
Bank\$age-Bank\$previous.lmg	-0.3413		-0.5747	0.019
1				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$day.lmg	0.0077		-0.0463	0.061
6				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$campaign.lmg	-0.1367	*	-0.2597	-0.027
9				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$pdays.lmg	-0.2917	*	-0.4792	-0.115
9				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$previous.lmg	-0.4296	*	-0.6122	-0.198
8				
Bank\$day-Bank\$campaign.lmg	-0.1444	*	-0.2525	-0.034
3				
Bank\$day-Bank\$pdays.lmg	-0.2994	*	-0.4866	-0.126
6				
Bank\$day-Bank\$previous.lmg	-0.4373	*	-0.6069	-0.199
1				
Bank\$campaign-Bank\$pdays.lmg	-0.1550		-0.3983	0.058
8				
Bank\$campaign-Bank\$previous.lmg	-0.2929	*	-0.5321	-0.023
5				
Bank\$pdays-Bank\$previous.lmg	-0.1379		-0.4433	0.229
6				
Bank\$age-Bank\$balance.last	0.1675		-0.0285	0.411
5				
Bank\$age-Bank\$day.last	0.1730		-0.0352	0.421
5				
Bank\$age-Bank\$campaign.last	-0.0518		-0.3230	0.295
9				
Bank\$age-Bank\$pdays.last	0.0176		-0.3902	0.327
2				
Bank\$age-Bank\$previous.last	-0.2366		-0.6487	0.270
0				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$day.last	0.0055		-0.0942	0.094
3				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$campaign.last	-0.2193	*	-0.3817	-0.038
3				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$pdays.last	-0.1498		-0.4868	0.029
5				
Bank\$balance-Bank\$previous.last	-0.4041	*	-0.6942	-0.054
3				
Bank\$day-Bank\$campaign.last	-0.2249	*	-0.3712	-0.038
2				
Bank\$day-Bank\$pdays.last	-0.1554		-0.4842	0.036
2				
Bank\$day-Bank\$previous.last	-0.4097	*	-0.6927	-0.052
8				
Bank\$campaign-Bank\$pdays.last	0.0695		-0.3576	0.296
2				

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Bank\$campaign-Bank\$previous.last 2	-0.1848		-0.5775	0.183
Bank\$pdays-Bank\$previous.last 0	-0.2543		-0.6883	0.380
Bank\$age-Bank\$balance.first 3	0.0558		-0.0184	0.195
Bank\$age-Bank\$day.first 3	0.0622		-0.0143	0.199
Bank\$age-Bank\$campaign.first 9	-0.0556		-0.1774	0.108
Bank\$age-Bank\$pdays.first 6	-0.2869	*	-0.4504	-0.060
Bank\$age-Bank\$previous.first 9	-0.3778	*	-0.5436	-0.108
Bank\$balance-Bank\$day.first 7	0.0063		-0.0433	0.052
Bank\$balance-Bank\$campaign.first 7	-0.1114	*	-0.2099	-0.027
Bank\$balance-Bank\$pdays.first 9	-0.3427	*	-0.4811	-0.190
Bank\$balance-Bank\$previous.first 0	-0.4336	*	-0.5674	-0.261
Bank\$day-Bank\$campaign.first 7	-0.1178	*	-0.2093	-0.031
Bank\$day-Bank\$pdays.first 1	-0.3491	*	-0.4855	-0.198
Bank\$day-Bank\$previous.first 2	-0.4400	*	-0.5705	-0.261
Bank\$campaign-Bank\$pdays.first 3	-0.2313	*	-0.4026	-0.044
Bank\$campaign-Bank\$previous.first 9	-0.3222	*	-0.4951	-0.109
Bank\$pdays-Bank\$previous.first 8	-0.0909		-0.3282	0.166
Bank\$age-Bank\$balance.pratt 3	0.0891		-0.0215	0.270
Bank\$age-Bank\$day.pratt 6	0.1031		-0.0066	0.279
Bank\$age-Bank\$campaign.pratt 2	-0.0554		-0.2277	0.171
Bank\$age-Bank\$pdays.pratt 8	-0.1665		-0.4706	0.129
Bank\$age-Bank\$previous.pratt 9	-0.3775		-0.6778	0.048
Bank\$balance-Bank\$day.pratt 1	0.0139		-0.0420	0.067
Bank\$balance-Bank\$campaign.pratt 7	-0.1445	*	-0.2698	-0.031
Bank\$balance-Bank\$pdays.pratt 2	-0.2557	*	-0.5398	-0.016

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```
Bank$balance-Bank$previous.pratt -0.4667 * -0.7319 -0.143
6
Bank$day-Bank$campaign.pratt -0.1584 * -0.2727 -0.038
9
Bank$day-Bank$pdays.pratt -0.2696 * -0.5429 -0.022
2
Bank$day-Bank$previous.pratt -0.4806 * -0.7372 -0.165
3
Bank$campaign-Bank$pdays.pratt -0.1112 -0.4415 0.150
9
Bank$campaign-Bank$previous.pratt -0.3222 -0.6448 0.011
1
Bank$pdays-Bank$previous.pratt -0.2110 -0.6929 0.342
1

* indicates that CI for difference does not include 0.
CAUTION: Bootstrap confidence intervals can be somewhat liberal.
```

After this, we made predictions based on the revised regression above. And we display the first six predictions here since their variances are relatively small.

```
      1      2      3      4      5      6
0.09566587 0.22028637 0.17177573 0.07460014 0.12858233 0.1737543
8
```

Overall, these analyses are not so complete since we got several warnings during the process. And applying OLS estimation is somewhat inappropriate to a binary dependent variable. These flaws can be revised later.